



DESIGN SHEET

Project : SMC SHORELINE PROTECTION DIKE ROAD PROJECT Date :
 Location : NAVOTAS METRO MANILA Designed :
 Item : BHE-29 P11 Checked :

The calculations presented herein are based on the recommendations of AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (2012).

1. Pile Parameters

Pile Shape, $P_s := \text{"Circular"}$ Unit weight of concrete, $\gamma_c := 24.5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^3}$
 Pile Diameter, $D_1 := 2\text{m}$ Conc. Strength, $f_c := 35\text{MPa}$
 Pile Length, $P_L := 32\text{m}$
 Pile Area, $A_p := \pi \cdot \frac{D_1^2}{4}$ $A_p = 3.142\text{m}^2$
 Circumference, $P := \pi \cdot D_1$ $P = 6.283\text{m}$
 Pile Head Elevation, $P_e := 1\text{m}$

2. Hammer Efficiency

Hammer Type, $H_T := 1$
 1 = Coventional Drop Hammer using Rope and Cathead
 2 = Automatic Trip Hammer
 Hammer Efficiency, $H_e := \begin{cases} .6 & \text{if } H_T = 1 \\ .8 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.4.6.2.4)
 $H_e = 0.6$

3. Unit Side Resistance (q_{sr}) in Rock (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.4b)

a. Soil Parameters

Uniaxial compressive strength of rock, q_u (kPa) (obtained from unconfined compression tests)
 Atmospheric pressure, $p_a := 101.506\text{kPa}$
 Rock Quality Designation, **RQD (%)**
 Reduction factor based on RQD, E_{RQD} (see Table 3.1 below for a list of values)
 Reduction factor to account for jointing in rock, α_E (see Table 3.2 below for a list of values)

Table 3.1 Reduction factor based on RQD (after O'Neill and Reese, 1999)

RQD (%)	E_{RQD}	
	Closed Joint	Open Joint
100	1.00	0.60
70	0.70	0.10
50	0.15	0.10
20	0.05	0.05

Table 3.2 Estimation of α_E (after O'Neill and Reese, 1999)

E_{rqd}	α_E
1.00	1.00
0.50	0.80
0.30	0.70
0.10	0.55
0.05	0.45

Side resistance, q_{sr} , is given by:

$$q_{sr} = 0.65 \alpha_E p_a (q_u / p_a)^{0.5} < L_{sr} = 1.47 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{kPa}$$

where: L_{sr} = limiting value of side resistance

$$= 7.8 p_a (f_c / p_a)^{0.5}$$

4. Unit Tip Resistance (q_{pr}) in Rock (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.4c)

For intact rocks (no compressible material within $2.0D_1$ of the drilled shaft), and the depth of the socket is greater than $1.5D_1$ (after O'Neill and Reese, 1999), tip resistance is:

$$q_{pr} = 2.5 q_u$$

For jointed rocks (random orientation) within $2.0D_1$ of the drilled shaft, tip resistance is:

$$q_{pr} = [s^{0.5} + (m s^{0.5} + s)^{0.5}] q_u$$

where: s, m = fractured rock mass parameters

(see Table 10.4.6.4-4 of AASHTO LRFD 2012)

5. Unit Side Resistance (q_{sc}) in Cohesive Soils (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.1b)

$$q_{sc} = \alpha S_u$$

where: S_u = undrained shear strength (kPa)

α = adhesion factor

$$= 0.55 \quad \text{if } S_u / p_a \leq 1.5$$

$$= 0.55 - 0.1 (S_u / p_a - 1.5) \quad \text{if } 1.5 \leq S_u / p_a \leq 2.5$$

The following portions of a drilled shaft should not be considered in side resistance calculation:

- At least the top 1.5m of any shaft;
- For straight shafts, the bottom length equal to $1.0D_1$;
- Belled ends; and,
- Distance above the belled end equal to $1.0D_1$.

6. Unit Tip Resistance (q_{pc}) in Cohesive Soils (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.1c)

$$q_{pc} = N_c S_u \leq 3830.4 \text{ kPa}$$

where: S_u = undrained shear strength (kPa)

$$N_c = 6[1 + 0.2(Z/D)] \leq 9$$

Z = penetration of shaft (m)

D = diameter of shaft (m)

Note that if the soil within $2.0D_1$ of the tip has $S_u < 23.94 \text{ kPa}$, N_c must be multiplied by 0.67.

7. Unit Side Resistance (q_{ss}) in Cohesionless Soils (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.2b)

$$q_{ss} = \beta \sigma'_v \leq 191.52 \text{ kPa for } 0.25 \leq \beta \leq 1.2$$

where: σ'_v = vertical effective stress at soil layer mid-depth (kPa)

β = load transfer coefficient

= $1.5 - 0.135 \sqrt{z}$ for sandy soils with $N_{60} \geq 15$

= $N_{60}/15 (1.5 - 0.135 \sqrt{z})$ for sandy and gravelly soils with $N_{60} < 15$

= $2.0 - 0.06(z)^{0.75}$ for gravelly soils with $N_{60} \geq 15$

z = depth below ground at mid-depth of the soil layer (m)

N_{60} = SPT blow count corrected for hammer efficiency

8. Unit Tip Resistance (q_{ps}) in Cohesionless Soils (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5.2c)

$$q_{ps} = 1.2 N_{60} \leq 2872.8 \text{ kPa for } N_{60} \leq 50$$

$$q_{ps} = 0.59 [N_{60} (p_a / \sigma'_v)]^{0.8} \sigma'_v \text{ for } 50 < N_{60} \leq 100$$

9. Factored Resistance of Drilled Shafts (R_r) (AASHTO LRFD 2012 10.8.3.5)

$$R_r = \phi R_p + \phi R_s = \phi_p q_p A + \phi_s q_s A_s$$

where: R_p = nominal shaft tip resistance (kN)

R_s = nominal shaft side resistance (kN)

ϕ_p = resistance factor for tip resistance

ϕ_s = resistance factor for shaft side resistance

A_s = area of shaft side resistance (m^2)

Table 9.1 Nominal Axial Compressive Resistance of Drilled Shafts

Soil / Condition		Tip Resistance Factor ϕ_p	Side Resistance Factor ϕ_s
Axial Compressive Resistance	Clay	0.40	0.45
	Sand	0.50	0.55
	Intermediate Geomaterial (IGM)	0.55	0.60
	Rock	0.50	0.50

Table 9.2 Uplift Resistance of Drilled Shafts

Soil / Condition		Resistance Factor, ϕ
Uplift Resistance	Clay	0.35
	Sand	0.45
	Rock	0.40

10. Side Resistance in Soil

Table 10.1 Soil Parameters

Layer Depth, d (m)	Soil Type, S _T	SPT N-Value, N ₁	γ_s (kN/m ³)	RQD (%)	Comp. Strength of Rock q _u (kPa)	Undrained Shear Strength S _u (kPa)	Correlated coefficients		
							α_E	α	β
1.0	Sand	2	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
2.0	Sand	2	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
3.0	Clay	3	16.0	-	-	18	-	0.55	-
4.0	Sand	3	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
5.0	Sand	3	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
6.0	Clay	6	16.0	-	-	36	-	0.55	-
7.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.16
8.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.13
9.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.11
10.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.08
11.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.06
12.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.04
13.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.02
14.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
15.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.99
16.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.97
17.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.95
18.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
19.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.92
20.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
21.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.89
22.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.87
23.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.86
24.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.85
25.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.83
26.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.82
27.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
28.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.79
29.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.78
30.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.77
31.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
32.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
33.0	Sand	50	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.73

"-" means that the parameter has no relationship with the soil type in question.

Table 10.2 Side Resistance per Soil Layer

[illegible]

Continued...

[illegible]

11. Tip Resistance in Soil

Soil Type at Pile Tip,	$S_{\text{tip}} = \text{"Sand"}$
Unit Tip Resistance,	$q_p = 2872.8 \cdot \text{kPa}$
Pile Area,	$A_p = 3.142 \text{m}^2$
Nominal Tip Resistance,	$R_p = 9025.17 \cdot \text{kN}$
Factored Tip Resistance,	$\phi_p R_{p.p} = 4512.58 \cdot \text{kN}$

12. Combined Resistance in Drilled Shafts

12a. Pile Bearing Resistance

$$R_u = R_p + R_s \quad (\text{under Extreme Event})$$

$$R_r = \phi R_p + \phi R_s \quad (\text{under Service I Condition})$$

Load Condition	Resistance (kN)	Reaction (kN)	Remarks
Service I	18714.43	7543.31	<i>Safe!</i>
Extreme Event	34869.32	32854.32	<i>Safe!</i>

12b. Pile Uplift Resistance

$$R_{up} = R_s \quad (\text{under Extreme Event})$$

$$\phi R_{up} = \phi R_s \quad (\text{under Seervice I Condition})$$

Load Condition	Resistance (kN)	Reaction (kN)	Remarks
Service I	11617.43	0.00	<i>Safe!</i>
Extreme Event	25844.15	15076.87	<i>Safe!</i>